Jill Hapner was recently hired as County Conservationist and Manager of the Land & Water Conservation Division of the Planning & Parks Department. Jill’s duties will include managing county programs to increase awareness and promote action to protect land and water resources through conservation education, assistance and compliance services for property owners and local units of government. Ms. Hapner holds Bachelors and Masters Degrees in Biology and Physical Science and is currently completing her Ph.D. in Landscape Ecology and Conservation of Natural Resources through the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Department of Geography. Ms. Hapner was most recently employed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management-Eastern States Office as a Natural Resources Specialist, and has previously held positions with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

The Comprehensive Planning process continues as scheduled. The County and partnering local governments are continuing to finalize recommended goals, objectives, policies, and programs. The final draft County plan will be presented at the March County Board meeting with consideration for approval at the April 2008 meeting. Full copies of all approved chapters are available online at:

www.co.washington.wi.us/smartgrowth
New Construction Setbacks

Applies to all temporary and permanent structures (except piers, boat hoists, boathouses, and open fences).

- Setbacks From the Water -
Unless provided specifically in the County Shoreland/Wetland/Floodplain Zoning Ordinance, all temporary and permanent structures shall be set back from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of all navigable waterways as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waterbody Classification</th>
<th>Class 1</th>
<th>Class 2</th>
<th>Class 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Setback</td>
<td>125 feet or reduced to 100 feet with mitigation</td>
<td>100 feet or reduced to 75 feet with mitigation</td>
<td>75 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information on Waterbody Classifications - see Section 23.09 (1) of the County Code.

- View Corridor -
View Corridors are limited to a maximum of 30% of the recorded shoreline lot width, i.e., 15 feet for a lot 50 feet wide, 30 feet for a lot 100 feet wide, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waterbody Classification</th>
<th>Class 1</th>
<th>Class 2</th>
<th>Class 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Depth of Vegetative Buffer</td>
<td>75 feet landward of the OHWM</td>
<td>50 feet landward of the OHWM</td>
<td>35 feet landward of the OHWM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information related to the View Corridor - see Section 23.10 (2) of the County Code.

Class 1 Waterbody:
The required setback from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) for all structures except minor structures is 125 feet or reduced to 100 feet with mitigation.
No boathouses are permitted.
All structures must be a minimum of 3 feet from sideyards.

(See Sections 23.09 (1)(c), 23.09 (4)(c), 23.09 (12) and 23.09 (13) of the County Code.)
Class 3 Waterbody:

The required setback from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) for all structures except boathouses and minor structures is 75 feet.

The minimum required setback from the OHWM for a boathouse is 5 feet.

All structures must be a minimum of 3 feet from sideyards.

The minimum required setback from the OHWM for minor structures is 35 feet.

(See Sections 23.09 (1)(a), 23.09 (4)(c), 23.09 (12) and 23.09 (13) of the County Code.)

Class 2 Waterbody:

The required setback from the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) for all structures except boathouses and minor structures is 100 feet or reduced to 75 feet with mitigation.

The minimum required setback from the OHWM for a boathouse is 10 feet with mitigation.

All structures must be a minimum of 25 feet from a wetland.

All structures must be a minimum of 3 feet from sideyards.

(See Sections 23.09 (1)(b), 23.09 (4)(c), 23.09 (11), 23.09 (12) and 23.09 (13) of the County Code.)
Each local government partnering in the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Planning process is preparing their 2035 land use element maps. During the months of March, April and May, SEWRPC and County staff met jointly with each local government’s Board and Plan Commission to create their respective 2035 land use maps. Using existing land use plans and zoning maps, a build-out analysis was conducted by staff to determine the increase in households that could occur in each municipality. Using GIS technology and a touch screen Smartboard, local officials determined their natural limitations to development and areas of land to be reserved for future land uses.

Preliminary drafts of land use maps are currently being produced and sent to each respective local government for final editing.

**Washington County 2035 Land Use Element Map**

The Washington County 2035 Land Use Element Map will include the master plan and the official map of all cities and villages within their municipal boundary. Extraterritorial areas that have been jointly designed as a single plan and approved by both the Village Board or Common Council and the Town Board, and are in substantial agreement with Objectives, Principles, and Standards as described in Chapter IV of the 2020 Regional Land Use Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, will be included on the County map. In extraterritorial areas without a jointly approved plan and in other unincorporated areas, the County will accept the Town’s plan if it is in substantial agreement with the Regional Land Use Plan. In cases where land use plans are not in substantial agreement with the Regional Land Use Plan, the County will incorporate the land use plan designation shown on Map 26 of the 2035 Regional Land Use Plan.
Chapter VII - Issues and Opportunities Element

The preliminary draft of Chapter VII, the Issues and Opportunities Element of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan, is complete. Chapter 7 received preliminary approval from the Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee on June 27th.

Chapter VII includes goals and objectives that are based on the results of numerous public participation efforts including a countywide comprehensive planning kickoff meeting in which a S.W.O.T. (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis was conducted, a countywide comprehensive planning public opinion survey, and a countywide Interactive Visioning Workshop. Goals and objectives from adopted County plans, data collected and mapped during the inventory phase of the plan, and results of S.W.O.T. analyses conducted with the Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee and three element workgroups were also considered.

Goals identified in the Issues and Opportunities Element

- Preserve and enhance Washington County’s natural resources, including open space and agricultural land.
- Preserve and enhance the rural and small town character of Washington County.
- Promote a range of safe and affordable housing choices for all income levels and age groups in the County.
- Improve transportation infrastructure and land use design to support a range of transportation choices for all citizens.
- Support and encourage sustainable energy options in public and private development.
- Maintain, enhance or expand the existing level of public services in Washington County while being responsive to the changing needs of its citizens.
- Encourage sustainable development of land for business and residential use.
- Encourage a balanced and sustainable allocation of space between various types of land uses to meet the social, physical, and economic needs of County residents.
- Identify and encourage desirable and sustainable businesses and job development.
- Encourage intergovernmental coordination and cooperation.
- Ensure the Washington County Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan is a “living document”.

For a full copy of Chapter VII – Issues and Opportunities Element, please contact the Washington County Planning & Parks Department, UW-Extension office, or visit our website at: www.co.washington.wi.us/smartgrowth
The preliminary draft Chapter VIII, the *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element*, of the Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan is complete. Chapter VIII will be presented for preliminary approval at the August 22nd Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee meeting.

The chapter sets forth agricultural, natural and cultural resources goals and objectives through the plan design year of 2035. Policies, which are steps or actions recommended to be taken to achieve goals and objectives; and programs, which are projects or services intended to achieve policies, are also identified in the chapter. Sources of public input such as the SWOT analysis, telephone survey, and countywide visioning workshop were also reviewed to identify the agricultural, natural, and cultural issues to be addressed by the goals, objectives, policies, and programs set forth in this chapter.

The chapter also includes local recommendations because local governments will have additional influence over agricultural, natural, and cultural resources in the County through local comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances.

For a full copy of Chapter VIII – *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element*, please contact the Washington County Planning & Parks Department, UW-Extension office or at: www.co.washington.wi.us/smartgrowth

### Farmland Protection Goals
- Preserve a sufficient amount of agricultural land to ensure farming remains viable in Washington County.
- Identify productive farmlands in Washington County and support their protection and management as an important economic resource.

### Management of Productive Agricultural Areas Goals
- Preserve soils suitable for agricultural production in Washington County.

### Viability of Agribusiness Goals
- Protect farms and farming in Washington County.
Natural Resources Recommendations

Natural Areas Protection Goals
- Ensure the protection, sound use, and enhancement of the natural resource base in Washington County.
- Preserve primary environmental corridors and isolated natural resource areas in Washington County.
- Preserve natural areas in Washington County.
- Preserve critical species habitat sites and critical aquatic sites located outside of natural areas in Washington County.
- Preserve habitat for endangered species not identified in the regional natural areas plan in accordance with State and Federal requirements.
- Preserve habitat for native plants and wildlife by protecting primary environmental corridors, wetlands and surface waters outside such corridors.
- Preserve significant geological areas in the County.
- Protect Washington County’s naturally occurring plant biodiversity.
- Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- Protect floodplains from incompatible land uses.
- Protect wetlands from destruction and degradation.

Surface and Groundwater Resources Goals
- Encourage integrated water resource management of surface water, groundwater, and water dependent natural resources.
- Protect, conserve, and enhance groundwater quality and quantity in Washington County.

Environmental Health Goals
- Reduce the risk of disease, injury or premature death of citizens of Washington County associated with or caused by hazardous environmental factors where they live, work, and play.
- Reduce the human and environmental risks posed by animal waste.
- Reduce the human and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste.

Nonmetallic Mineral Resources Goals
- Ensure an adequate supply of aggregate (sand and gravel) at a reasonable cost for new construction and maintenance of existing infrastructure.
**Comprehensive Planning News**

**Park and Open Space Preservation Goals**
- Preserve and enhance the system of parks and open space within Washington County.
- Preserve and enhance Washington County’s natural resources.
- Preserve rural character and vistas outside planned sewer service areas.

**Cultural Resources Recommendations**

**Historical Resources Goals**
- Preserve historical resources that contribute to Washington County’s rural and small town character.
- Preserve historical resources that contribute to Washington County’s heritage.
- Promote cultural resource and heritage related tourism in the County.

**Archaeological Resources Goals**
- Preserve archaeological resources that contribute to Washington County’s heritage.
- Promote cultural resource and heritage related tourism in the County.

**Local Historical Societies and Museums Goals**
- Support the efforts of local historical societies to provide a greater understanding of Washington County’s history and heritage to the public.
- Promote cultural resource and heritage related tourism in the County.

**Cultural Venues, Events, and Organizations Goals**
- Support a wide range of artistic performances, art exhibits, fairs, displays, and educational programs in Washington County.
- Support a wide range of entertainment and recreational opportunities in Washington County.

[www.co.washington.wi.us/smartgrowth](http://www.co.washington.wi.us/smartgrowth)
Comprehensive Planning News

Visioning Process for Local Governments

The Comprehensive Planning Law requires that all nine comprehensive plan elements be addressed with goals, objectives, policies and programs. During the months of May, June and July, UW-Extension, SEWRPC, and County staff met jointly with partnering municipal Boards and Plan Commissions. These meetings served as an opportunity to prepare a vision statement, review existing goals and objectives and establish new ones.

A vision statement was drafted by each partnering local government that incorporated the S.W.O.T. (strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) results that the public provided during the kickoff meetings in early 2006. The vision, goals and objectives prepared by each municipality will be used to write their Issues and Opportunities Element chapter.

Upcoming Planning Meetings

| Meeting Locations: | Washington County  
Public Agency Center (PAC)  
333 E. Washington Street  
West Bend, WI. 53095 |
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Jurisdictional Advisory Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
September 26, 2007, PAC - Room 1113A/B at 6:15 p.m.  
October 24, 2007, PAC - Room 1113A/B at 6:15 p.m.  
November 28, 2007, PAC - Room 1113A/B at 6:15 p.m. |
| Land Use and Transportation Elements Work Group | 
September 24, 2007, PAC - Room 1113A/B at 6:30 p.m.  
October 22, 2007, PAC - Room 1113A/B at 6:30 p.m.  
November 26, 2007, PAC - Room 1113A/B at 6:30 p.m. |
| Housing, Utilities and Community Facilities, and Economic Development, Elements Work Group | 
September 12, 2007, PAC - Room 1113A/B at 6:00 p.m.  
October 10, 2007, PAC - Room 1113A/B at 6:00 p.m.  
November 14, 2007, PAC - Room 1113A/B at 6:00 p.m. |
| Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Elements Work Group | 
*Work Group Has Completed It’s Work* |

Meetings are subject to change. Please contact the Washington County Planning and Parks Department for current meeting information at 262-335-4445 or www.co.washington.wi.us/smartgrowth
Land and spreading is the most common method farmers use to dispose of their manure. It is effective in recycling manure, and is fundamental to sound farming practices. Proper land application requires balancing available land base with animal numbers. However, land application of manure particularly in winter months, has resulted in acute runoff incidents. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources documented 52 state-wide runoff events from July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. Manure runoff from these 52 events entered our lakes and rivers and killed fish. In other cases, land-applied manure found its way into private wells and contaminated drinking water. As a response to those runoff events, the Land & Water Conservation Division (LWCD) recently created a Geographical Information System (GIS) layer for farmers or agronomic consultants to use when developing maps for their land application of nutrients to help avoid the risk of runoff. The LWCD maintains the layer through the County GIS Website which identifies areas that have a high risk of negative environmental impacts of nutrients, either organic or commercial, which are applied to the soil at critical times of the year or through inappropriate application methods.

Two separate environmental risks are associated with the application of nutrients: 1) surface water contamination due to proximity to surface water or runoff when the ground is frozen; and 2) groundwater contamination due to a high groundwater table, and/or soils that have quick rates of permeability or are close to bedrock. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) conservation practice standard Nutrient Management Code 590 was used as a guide for the development of this GIS layer, which consists of the following components:

**SURFACE WATER OR RUNOFF RISKS**
1. Areas within 300 feet of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of navigable waters that consist of rivers or streams.
2. Areas within 1,000 feet of the OHWM of navigable waters that consist of lakes, ponds or flowage.
3. Soils identified with slope 12% or greater.
4. Planning units (farm fields) specifically identified by the LWCD that have a planning unit greater than 9%.

**GROUNDWATER RISKS**
1. Soils with less than 20 inches to bedrock.
2. Soils with less than 12 inches to apparent water table.
3. Soils that have high permeability rates.

The 590 standard establishes acceptable criteria and documentation requirements for a nutrient management plan that addresses the application and budgeting of nutrients for plant production. All nutrient sources, including soil reserves, commercial fertilizer, manure, organic by-products, legume crops, and crop residues shall be accounted for and properly utilized. These criteria are intended to minimize nutrient entry into surface water, groundwater, and atmospheric resources while maintaining and improving the physical, chemical, and biological condition of the soil. A 590 plan manages the amount of timing for spreading of all nutrient sources (Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P) and Potassium (K)) for crop needs. The annual plan is based on soil tests and University of Wisconsin soil fertility recommendations. 590 plans reduce runoff losses and are economically beneficial by crediting manure and legume nutrients for the crop and only adding more fertilizer when necessary.

A farm nutrient management plan that meets the criteria outlined in the 590 standard is referenced as a requirement for land application of animal waste in the Washington County’s Animal Waste Storage Facility Ordinance – Chapter 16; it is also a requirement for participation in some federal and state farm programs involving cost-sharing.
**Nutrient Management Risk Area Map**

**Legend**
- Runoff Risk - Incorporate
- Non Agricultural Area
- Overlap - Runoff and Nitrogen Restriction
- Groundwater Risk - Limit Nitrogen

---

**“For Your Farm”**

Create Your Own
Nutrient Application Risk Map

Visit the following website:
www.co.washington.wi.us/lcd

Click on:
- Nutrient Management - Risk Areas
- For More Information Contact:
  Land & Water Conservation Division @ 262.335.4800

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**What a Difference Managed Grazing Makes!!**

**Continuous Grazing:** Keeps grass short, resulting in less root mass and soil erosion.

**Managed Grazing:** Allows for periods of rest and regrowth - grasses are able to build up their root systems, form a dense sod, and add structure to the soil.

**Water Quantity:** Is another factor affecting livestock performance; water quality is an important consideration. Livestock prefer to drink clean water. Cattle that drink clean water spend more time grazing and ingest more forage.

For more information contact: Haly Schultz, Grazing Specialist @ 262.335.4808
2007 Conservation Summer Camp
What did I do on my Summer Vacation?
From A Child’s Perspective -

Zak Lemke and Colin Merrill (Washington County 6th Grade Students) both received County Scholarships to attend a Conservation Summer Camp in Marinette County this past June. A total of twenty-three children enjoyed the outdoor atmosphere, lodged quarters and camp fire stories on beautiful Sand Lake in Marinette County. The following DNR professionals held sessions on various topics - Forester, Conservation Warden, Fisheries Biologist & Wildlife Biologist.

Through the annual Conservation Summer Camp, children acquire a better understanding of our natural resources, learning various outdoor skills and subject matter from camp counselors regarding the following: Archery, Canoeing, Outdoor Orientation, Forestry, Biology of Invasive Species, Aquatic Insects, Water Quality, Fisheries, Bird Habitat. Children also receive an inside view from the camp counselors regarding various careers in natural resources and learn leadership skills. Stephanie Hofmann, Project Technician for the Land & Water Conservation Division assisted as being a camp counselor for the children, stating “that this is an opportunity for children to enjoy the outdoors and learn of their natural surroundings.”

Annual Scholarships are offered through the Land & Water Conservation Division (LWCD) in the spring of the year. If your child has an interest in our natural resources or science, or has a curiosity for nature, in general, contact the 262.335.4800 for more information.
Riparian areas are the lands adjacent to streams, river, lakes and wetlands, where the vegetation and soils are strongly influenced by the presence of water. Although they make up only a small fraction of the land, they are among the most productive and valuable of all landscape types and have been the focus of conflicts between resource users.

Riparian areas are formed as the result of water, soil and vegetation interacting with one another. Whether we call them floodplains, shorelines, green zones or riparian areas, their character begins with fine wet soils developed in them that act as a filtering system.

Vegetation in the riparian areas is different from that of uplands: Riparian areas stay greener longer and produce more forage than uplands, partly due to soils and mostly due to an elevated water table. The type and abundance of vegetation is a tip-off to identifying riparian areas. Vegetation is different and it attracts livestock, wildlife and humans. Riparian areas are productive and can be reliable producers of forage, shelter, fish, wildlife and water. These areas are a buffer, an insurance policy especially useful to have when drought or flood occurs. They are part of a healthy, functioning landscape and form part of an extensive drainage basin within every watershed. The health and functioning of riparian areas can be influenced by activities as diverse as road construction, resource extraction, agriculture, urban or rural development, and recreation. As vegetation cover diminishes, and development and disturbance of soils occurs, the amount of runoff and sediment increases due to impervious areas, which can in turn affects water quality and quantity.

Permeability

Permeability is a measure of how fast water will flow through connected openings in soil or rock. Impermeability refers to soil or rock that does not allow water to pass through it. The specific yield is the actual amount of water that will drain out of saturated soil or rock by gravity flow. It does not drain out completely because some water forms a film that clings to soil and rock. Permeability is critical for water supply purposes; if water contained in soil or rock will not drain out, it is not available to water wells.

The First Ground Water Protection Rule in America

“There shall be no man or woman dare to wash any unclean linen, ... nor rinse or make clean any kettle, pot or pan, ...within twenty feet of the well”

The year was 1610, which was approximately 400 years ago! The rule was made by a Military Governor at Jamestown where early settlers had set up a military fort. The rule was made because of the need to protect the quality of the well water. We knew all those years ago that the best way to protect drinking water is to keep contamination away from the well. The same is just as true today, but today, the standards have increased, setback restrictions have been raised to preserve our water quality and groundwater resources.
Natural vegetation is often overlooked as an ally in stormwater management. In many cases, we replace this natural pollution filter and runoff “speed bumps” (e.g. trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants) with smooth, impervious runways that route stormwater runoff directly into our waterways. Some of these impervious runways include asphalt and concrete paved streets, driveways, sidewalks, curbs and gutters that are designed to funnel rainwater into the storm sewers. Instead of rainwater gradually soaking into green space areas that serve to filter pollutants and recharge our groundwater, the runoff rushes quickly into the nearest stormwater drainageway and directly into our waterways. As a result, water quality is negatively affected, and flooding conditions are much more prevalent in urban areas. Strategically placed vegetation, stormwater detention ponds, swales, rock culverts and wetland plant communities can help buffer our streams and rivers from the harmful effects of polluted runoff as well as reduce flooding.

Administered by the Department of Natural Resources as part of the Federal Clean Water Act, NR 216 was established to reduce the discharge of pollutants carried by stormwater runoff and to implement the appropriate performance standards of NR 151. The NR 216 Administrative Code consists of Phase I & Phase II which establishes polluted runoff performance standards and requires municipalities to develop plans to manage and monitor stormwater discharges into the waters of the state.

Phase I of NR 216 regulates communities with populations of greater than 100,000 and involves the Village of Germantown due to the village’s proximity and association with the Milwaukee metropolitan area. NR 216 Phase II requires storm water permit coverage of all Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems serving a population over 10,000 that are located outside of an urbanized area (e.g. Cities of Hartford, West Bend, and a portion of the Town of Richfield). In the near future, Washington County could be designated as Phase II status, which could then affect all local municipalities in Washington County.

NR 151 was enacted by the Department of Natural Resources on October 1, 2002. The agency established minimum performance standards to achieve water quality standards. Polluted runoff performance standards include: non-agricultural performance standards, transportation facilities performance standards, and a process to develop and the dissemination of non-agricultural technical standards. The non-agricultural performance standards also encompass the construction and post-construction phases of new development and redevelopment areas. These minimum state performance standards are intended to protect water quality by minimizing the amount of sediment and other nonpoint source pollutants that enter the waterways of the state.

**NR151 Subchapter III - Non-Agricultural Performance Standards**

**NR151.11 - Construction Site Performance Standard for New Development and Redevelopment**

The standard for construction sites requires implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan using Best Management Practices (BMP’s) that by design reduce to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) 80 percent of the sediment load on an average annual basis.
NR151.12 – Post Construction Performance Standard for New Development and Redevelopment

**Total Suspended Solids Control** - This standard requires BMP’s to control the MEP 80% of the total suspended solids that would normally runoff the site based on the average annual rainfall. For redevelopment and for in-fill development under 5 acres, the reduction goal is 40 percent.

**Peak Discharge Rate** - This standard requires that BMP’s be used to maintain or reduce the peak runoff discharge rate of the 2 year-24 hour design storm, to the MEP. The pre-development land use is assumed to be in good hydrologic condition.

**Infiltration** - This performance standard requires that to the MEP a portion of the runoff volume to infiltrate. The amount to be infiltrated is different for residential and non-residential (commercial, industrial, institutional) land uses.

**Protective Areas** - This standard identifies where to the MEP a permanent vegetative buffer area must be maintained around lakes, streams, and wetlands to filter pollutants and protect against erosion. Buffer sizes vary according to the type and classification of the water body: 75 feet for outstanding and exceptional resource waters and wetlands of special natural resource interest; 50 feet for streams, lakes and most wetlands; and 10-30 feet for less susceptible wetlands; 10 feet for concentrated flow channels draining more than 130 acres.

**Fueling and Maintenance Areas** -
This standard requires, to the MEP that petroleum product runoff from fueling and vehicle maintenance areas must be controlled to remove all visible sheen in the runoff.

NR151.13 – Developed Urban Area Performance Standard
This standard requires that by March 10, 2008 municipalities subject to a municipal stormwater permits under NR 216 must reduce total suspended solids by 20 percent. By March 10, 2013, permitted municipalities will be required to reduce total suspended solids by 40 percent. These performance standards will be applied to incorporated cities, villages and towns with a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. By March 10, 2008 local governments, regardless of whether or not they are subject to municipal storm water permits, will be responsible for implementing stormwater management plans that include the following:

1. Public education on the proper management of leaves and grass clippings, lawn and garden fertilizers, pet wastes and the prevention of oil and chemicals disposal into storm sewers.
2. A program for proper management of leaves and grass clippings, including public information.
3. Application of nutrients on municipally owned property in accordance with a nutrient application schedule.

NR151.14 – Non-municipal Property Fertilizer Performance Standard
This standard requires that by March 10, 2008 owners of properties that apply fertilizer to more than 5 acres of pervious surface (such as lawns or turf) must do so according to an application schedule based on soil tests. 

Note: Landowners should consider using slow release fertilizers to reduce the concentration of nitrates reaching groundwater.

Washington County is currently reviewing and revising the County’s adopted Ordinance Chapter 17 – Erosion Control & Stormwater Ordinance which will include at a minimum, the state’s performance standards as indicated above.
Over 4,500 people were in attendance at the Breakfast on the Farm event held on June 9, 2007 at the Dean Groth Farms, LLC located on 5356 Maple Rd., West Bend, WI. Thanks to all who devoted their time and effort for making it possible.

Special Thank You to Dean Groth Farms, LLC, Palmer & Margaret, Dean & Margo & Family, who, welcomed thousands of families, friends and volunteers to their home farm for the Breakfast, an opportunity for the public to experience a rural setting, fun and life on the farm.

The Dean Groth Farm generates approximately 1,458,000 liquid gallons of manure waste gathered from the freestall barn, sand bedding & milkhouse wash water. 1,764 gallons of manure is generated per day and pumped into the manure storage facility.

The annual event is sponsored by the Washington County Dairy Promotion Committee. The above clay-lined manure storage facility was designed by the Washington County Land & Water Conservation Division in 1998.
Washington County Geographic Information Web Server

http://maps.co.washington.wi.us/

Available Map Information:
- Aerial Photography
- Nutrient Management Areas
- Parcels
- Public Land Survey System
- Recorded Plats
- Roads
- Soils
- Shoreland Zoning
- Surface Water & Wetlands
- Topographic Mapping

Shoreland Zoning Data with 2005 Orthophotography

Minimum System Requirements Include:
- Internet Explorer 6.0 or Higher,
- Screen Resolution of 1024 x 768 or greater, Must allow pop-ups.

Sampling of Available Attribute Information:
- Wards and Polling locations
- County Supervisor, State Assembly and State Senate Districts
- Subdivision names and subdivision block and lot numbers
- Road names and address ranges
- Lake and River names
- Public Land Survey System Monument coordinates with links to the corresponding dossier and control survey summary diagrams
- Detailed Tax Reports including
  - Short Legal Description
  - Land Classification
  - Ownership information
  - Tax information

Access to deeds and other records in the Register of Deeds is available through the Landshark application @ http://landshark.co.washington.wi.us/

** Registration Required. A statutory fee is charged to view scanned images.

Contact:
Washington County Planning & Parks Department
Geographic Information System Division
333 E. Washington St., Ste 2300
PO Box 2003
West Bend, WI 53095-2003
Phone: 262.335.4445  Fax: 262.335.6868
Toll Free: 800-616-0446
Gentle breezes rustling through leaves, warm sand filtering between bare toes, brilliant autumn colors of an unbroken treeline perfectly reflected in tranquil waters, concentric silvery rings expand in a shady pool as a fish lands with a plop. Ahhh …….. wonderful sensations that accompany a relaxing summer vacation along the shores of a pristine lake in northern Wisconsin. But wait! You don’t need to drive to a lake hours away; you can enjoy relaxing on the beach at Leonard J. Yahr County Park, Washington County’s newest park located only minutes from the City of West Bend.

Sit on a picnic table in the shade and watch your children scamper in and out of the water along the sandy beach or run over to the playground equipment located conveniently close by. Walk over to the carry-in boat launch and lower a canoe into the water for a paddle around the 35 acre lake, or pull out your fishing pole and drift along the shoreline and wait for fish to bite. Don’t have a boat? You can stroll along the shore down to the fishing pier where you can set up a lawn chair and relax while you wait for a hungry bluegill to take the bait.

The park opened on August 14th, 2007, the 38 acre Leonard J. Yahr County Park is situated along the north shore of Erler Lake, a secluded lake that was formerly closed to the public. Until now, most residents of Washington County were unaware of the existence of Erler Lake. The very generous donation by the Leonard J. Yahr family of this lakeshore property to Washington County for park land makes it possible for all the residents of the County to enjoy access to this beautiful, largely undeveloped lake.

Amenities available: a fishing pier, swimming beach, carry-in boat launch, picnic area, flush restrooms, playground equipment, parking areas.
Golf & Parks Division
County Park News

Golf Course - Fire Update
as of 7/30/07

On April 17th, 2007 a fire of undetermined cause destroyed the cold storage barns at the Washington County Golf Course. Along with the barns a large part of the turf maintenance fleet was also lost. All of the lost equipment was insured at replacement value. All of the mowers, sprayers, trap rakes, golf carts, and utility vehicles that were destroyed in the fire have been purchased and are in operation. Two temporary storage buildings have been installed next to the maintenance building and are sufficient to provide storage and protection for the new fleet. The value of the lost equipment will exceed $650,000. A new cold storage building is being planned and work on it should begin this fall. The cost to construct a new maintenance building is also covered by insurance.

LEONARD J. YAHR COUNTY PARK - OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Unlimited views of beautiful Erler Lake - bring the family to enjoy this new park located west of Orchard Valley Rd. north of Hwy A and east of Hwy 144 in the Town of Farmington. Park hours are 6:00 AM till 9:00 PM Monday-Sunday. Dogs allowed on leashes only, no pets allowed in the water or on the beach.

Yahr Park Hours:
Monday - Sunday
6:00 AM - 9:00 PM

OPEN YEAR ROUND!
**Planning & Parks Department Newsletter** is published quarterly for Washington County residents. Viewpoints of authors do not necessarily reflect those of the Planning, Conservation and Parks Committee or the Washington County Board of Supervisors. The Planning, Conservation and Parks Committee and the Planning and Parks Department staff encourage responses from the public.

**Planning & Parks Department Mission Statement**

**Mission:**
The public is provided with recreational benefits, environmental protection and increased awareness, compliance with regulations, vibrant local economy, sensible growth and an improved quality of life in Washington County.

**Planning, Conservation and Parks Committee Members**
- John W. Stern, Chairperson
- Donald J. Berchem, Vice-Chairperson
- Kenneth W. Brandt, Secretary
- Mark T. McCune, County Board Supervisor
- Melvin K. Ewert, County Board Supervisor
- Charlene S. Brady, County Board Supervisor
- Daniel R. Knodl, County Board Supervisor
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- Debora Sielski, Assistant Administrator for Planning
- Mike Kactro, Assistant Administrator for Golf & Parks
- Phil Gaudet, Land Resources Manager
- Eric Damkot, GIS Manager
- Brian Braithwaite, Real Property Lister
- Jill Hapner, County Conservationist

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